adoguchi Presents Annual J. C. Cultural Centre Report

By ROBERT KADOGUCHI

(Executive Director of J.C. Cultural Centre)

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MEETING MAY 10, 1966

The fiscal year just passed has proven that the Japanese Canadian Cultural tre has been accepted as an integral part of the Canadian community.

The first year ended on an optimistic note. The Centre had created much rest through its programming aimed at the Canadian public, that it had e to be accepted as a "force of good" in our community. It was this a-tance, coupled with the support of the Japanese Canadians, which had made ossible for the Centre to function effectively during its initial year. There the need, definitely, in the second year to hold and cultivate these interests, our efforts during the past year had been directed mainly towards the con-idation of our programs.

Sumie Class, for example, was expanded to include the Extention rse, inviting as instructors, some of the noted local artists, besides count-the regular Beginner and Advance Courses.

A Special Course in Ikebana was also organized to accommodate pupils who wished to continue further in their studies of the art of Japanese Flower Arrangements.

Japanese Cooking has come to attract more non-Japanese pupils than at anytime before.

Children's Judo has proven so popular that we now keep a waiting list.

Karate Classes are booming. In fact, they are are spilling out from the Judo-Karate Room into the hallways and into nooks and corners because of our lack of space. The auditorium must now be made available to them.

The space — has already become a problem at the Cultural Centre. Folk Dancing Class, which had started in the summer, had made an excellent start, but the lack of space in the auditorium forced them to discontinue during the fall and winter months. We hope to remedy this situation in the future, so that our own program should not be made secondary or unduly sacrificed. The fair allocation of space will require immediate and serious study, in readiness for the heavy fall program, and also with it, the restudy of the rental fee structure to meet the mounting expenses.

Lack of space also means that space has to be utilized most effectively.

(Continued on Page 8)

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The New Canadian

Japanese & English Job Printing The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

ol. XXX—No. 38 SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1966 Toronto, Ont.

A History . . .

he Japanese Canadian Minority And The Christian Faith

By REV. E. S. YOSHIDA

As a prelude to the coming Canadian Centennial and the 25th iversary of the Japanese Evacuation, I humbly submit the losed essay for your exclusive publication. If lessons from tory can be learned by both the Canadian public and our Japa-se-Canadian Community, I shall be more than rewarded for e hours spent in its composition.

* * *

After the Meiji Restoration in 1868 the Japanese immigration Canada was but one phase of the general settlement of the panese in lands bordering the Pacific. At first the policy of e new Imperial Government was to occupy the less inhabited rts of the Empire, but it was soon replaced by a broader policy sending her overflowing population—first of all—to Korea and ina, and then to Australia, Hawaii, the United States and Canada.

Although the exact date of the arrival of the first Japanese Canada is not known because official records were not kept til 1904, the Japanese themselves claim that the first immigrant s a sailor named Manzo Nagano, who landed in New West-ster in 1877. Nagano then fished for three years on the Fraser er with an Italian partner before he moved to Gastown—as ncouver was called at that time. The next four years occupied n as longshoreman, but that was terminated when he returned Japan in 1884. And when he re-entered Canada the same year, met some seven or eight fishermen of his own race already New Westminster.

Albeit the relatively early beginning of Japanese immigration B.C. after that nation opened her doors to the outside world, e influx was not more than 1000 between 1884 and 1896. But 1901 there were already 4,738 Japanese in Canada of which re resided in B.C. Why the first wave of Japanese immigrants ose to settle in B.C. is not difficult to explain. The proximity the province to motherland, the financial resources of the migrants themselves, the economic opportunities of this boom-frontier, the conducive climate as well as the homeland-like nery of mountainous B.C., all these factors contributed in at-cting them to beautiful British Columbia.

The first tremors of anti-Japanese feeling were heard as ly as 1891 when the B.C. Legislature—in increasing the Chinese ad Tax from $50 to $200—wanted to include the Japanese with m. But when the legislation was finally passed, the Japanese endment was withdrawn. Yet the early settlers felt the increas-pressure of restrictions after 1895, and further immigration tually came to a standstill until 1905. The Japanese consulate ported only 447 passports issued for Canada between 1901 and 04. Now, part of this decline was no doubt due to the impending sso-Japanese War, but another cause was the growing conscious-s of Japanese immigration to B.C. And the rising antipathy in 1902 to a legislation which disfranchised all British citizens Asiatic origin in B.C.—an act upheld by the Privy Council London.

Then after Japan's dramatic victory over Russia in September 5, the flow of immigrants intensified significantly. About 2000 ered Canada by June, 1906, and an additional 2042 came in e following nine months. The administrative year ending on rch 31, 1908, showed a record that over 7000 had arrived since cessation of the Russo-Japanese War. Anti-Oriental feeling to a fever-pitch. On August 12, 1907, organized labor formed Anti-Asiatic League with 500 members, and it passed a strong against all Asians, which was endorsed by the leader-political parties. The famous Vancouver Riot erupted on tember 7, 1907, when a mob of Whites marched to the City and burned the effigy of Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir, then a employer of cheap Japanese labor in his mines. From they marched to the Oriental sections of the city and damaged stores and restaurants, but they were driven back by the

Characteristically, Ottawa appointed a Royal Commission to into the losses incurred by the Orientals, and the "great

(Continued on Page 8)

Annual General Meeting . . .

Two Non-Japanese Elected To J C C Center Bd. Of Directors

TORONTO.—For the first time in its short history, the Toronto Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre has elected people of non-Japanese an-cestry to its 21-member Board of Directors.

At their Annual General Meeting held at the Centre last Tuesday evening, Mr. Bruce C. Bliz-zard and Mr. James Thurlow were elected direc-tors. Mr. Blizzard, who has the distinction of being the first member of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre and holds membership card No. 1, is a popular figure at the Centre attending and aiding most of the major functions. Mr. Thurlow, whose Japanese wife teaches the Japa-nese language at the Centre, is also a familiar figure at Centre functions. He is a High School teacher in Don Mills.

Others elected on the new Board of Directors are: Harry Fukushima, Aki Furukawa, Sam Ha-ghio, Peter Karatsu, Coby Kobayashi, Chiz Ma-tsuba, Tosh Moriyama, Dan Washimoto, Mitsuo Amemori, Tokue Kameoka, Tet-suo Kamitakahara, Mikio Naka-mura, Bill Takeda, Dr. Henry Sugiyama, and John Nakashima.

Three others from the past board will also continue on this term. They are Henry Edamura, Saul Kadonaga, and Roy Sasaki.

Four retiring Directors were presented with the J.C. Cultural Centre's Gold Pin. They are: Mickey Matsubayashi, Dr. Henry Sugiyama, Kinzie Tanaka, and Usaburo Nakashima.

Others nominated for election included: Ed Ide, Dorothy Naka-machi, Kazuo Nakamura, Geor-ge Tanaka, and Roy Shin.

The election of officers for the new Directors will take place at the group's first Board meeting, as yet undecided.

President E. Ide of The National J.C.C.A. Lauds "Japan Day" Over CFTO-TV's Toronto Today

TORONTO.—"This week's Japan Day" reached new heights for all Japanese Canadians," said Ed Ide, President of the National JCCA. "A proud occassion that bridges two great cultures of the East and West."

In connection with "Japan Day" last Thursday, Mr. Ide ap-peared on CFTO-TV's 'Toronto Today' program. He expressed the hope that "Japan Day" would become an annual event.

James Bond-ish Ballpen Explodes

TOKYO. — A Japanese woman designer's right hand was severe-ly injured last March in a James Bondish explosion of a strange ballpen she found in her hand-bag, the Mainichi Shimbun re-parted.

Mainichi, one of Japan's big-gest daily, said Etsuko Abe, 29, discovered in her bag March 2 a ballpen that did not belong to her.

When she began to examine the pen, it exploded and tore a large hole in her right hand.

She underwent three opera-tions and was hospitalized for more than 50 days. She needs three more operations before she can recover fully.

Miss Abe said she had no idea how the pen got into her bag but recalled that she dropped her bag inside a taxi Feb. 23 after she came out of the Tokyo Prince Hotel.

The pen might have got into her bag with other items she put-back in the dark cab. Mainichi quoted her as saying.

The paper described the pen as looking similar to other ballpens except for its tiny trigger and a barrel-like opening on one side.

It was labelled "made in Ger-many" and was about 12 centi-meters (five inches) long. The inside was a cartridge packed with explosives.

Van. Sansei Is Top Voice

VANCOUVER. — A Vancouver Sansei youth David Masuhara took first prize for his vocal solo for boys 9-years and under re-cently at the Kiwanis Music Fes-tival here.

33 Students Can. Bound

TOKYO. — A group of 33 Japanese students from Tokyo's Sophia University will tour Can-ada beginning May 31st. This tour will be attending a Roman Catholic summer school in Wind-sor, Ontario. They will also visit Winnipeg from June 18th to 20th.

Safety Visit To Ottawa

WINNIPEG, Man.—Miss Hea-ther Minamide of Winnipeg has been chosen as one of a group from Winnipeg schools to visit Ottawa under the sponsorship of the Winnipeg Safety Council. She will leave on May 18th. Heather is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ty Minamide of Winnipeg.

Alaska Sukiyaki

ANCHORAGE, Alaska. — This city's first Japanese restaurant — complete with tatami rooms — made its debut on Easter Sun-day with an opening-day recep-tion.

Called "Nikko Gardens," it is owned by George Kimura, a member of a pioneer Japanese family in Anchorage.

Want: 6000 Brides

TOKYO. — A 58-year-old Ja-panese immigrant to Brazil is visiting here now to find some 500 brides.

Yoshio Utsumi said there are about 6,000 young Japanese in Brazil and about one third of them want brides from Japan.

He plans to visit various parts of the country to look for pros-pective brides.

World Judo Champs Inokuma & Geesink Agree '66 All-Japan Championship Dull

By LESLIE NAKASHIMA

TOKYO.—Two of the world's greatest judokas were quoted recently as saying that the bouts in the 1966 All-Japan Judo Championships which ended recently were generally dull.

Anton Geesink of Holland, who won the Gold Medal in the all-weights division in the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games and the heavyweight title in the 1965 World Judo Championships in Rio de Janeiro, was quoted by the Hochi Shimbun sports daily as criticising the rules which he said permitted the uninteresting matches.

Isao Inokuma, who won the Gold Medal in the heavyweight class in the Tokyo Olympics and the all-weights title in the Rio de Janeiro championships, was quoted as saying he agreed with Geesink. Mitsuo Matsunaga, 27, fifth grade, won the 1966 Japanese National Judo Championship.

Matsunaga, police officer from Kochi prefecture, Shikoku Island, captured his first national championship in his sixth attempt by defeating defending titleholder, Seiji Sakaguchi, 24, fifth grade, in the finals before 7,000 spectators at the Nippon Budokan (military arts) Hall.

It was a battle between two large Japanese competitors.

Geesink, who defeated Sakaguchi in the semi-finals and then triumphed over Matsunaga in the finals at Rio de Janeiro, was a ringside spectator and congratulated Matsunaga for winning the coveted title.

Geesink announced his retirement at Rio de Janeiro immediately after he had defeated Seiji Sakaguchi, the 1965 Japanese champion, and Mitsuo Matsunaga to capture the heavyweight title. Thus, he did not compete in the all-weights division and Inokuma had no chance to fight Geesink.

Inokuma expressed great disappointment upon his return from Rio de Janeiro that he had not had the chance of meeting Geesink for the all-weights championship.

Geesink said he was not surprised that Matsunaga defeated Sakaguchi in the finals to win his first Japanese championship.

Geesink said Matsunaga resorted to a tactic of defense against Sakaguchi's attack and managed to emerge the winner with a counterattack in the last stages of the match.

Inokuma pointed out that Matsunaga did not do a thing in the two extensions of eight minutes each after the two competitors had fought to a draw in the first scheduled time of eight minutes.

"What it amounted to was that Matsunaga did not do a thing in the first 24 minutes of the match and won by a counterattack in the final eight minutes," Inokuma said. "That might have been Matsunaga's tactics but it is no credit to a champion."

Geesink said Matsunaga will carry little prestige as a Japanese champion unless he learns to acquire a technique which will enable him to win by a fall.

Geesink pointed out that Inokuma, who has retired, had his famous "seoinage" throw and Akio Kaminaga, his well known "taio-tushi" throw.

Inokuma said he agreed that the Japanese competitors now do not have any sharp ace throw.

Geesink and Inokuma both said there was much to be desired in the handling of the bouts by some of the officials. They pointed out that some of the competitors were not properly warned of rules violations, which consequently worked to the disadvantage of their opponents.

Inokuma praised Sakaguchi's aggressiveness although he lost to Matsunaga in the finals. He said Japanese judokas will never have the chance to defeat foreigners like Geesink if they lack aggressiveness.

Geesink criticized the tournament rules which he said encouraged draws because they permitted competitors to be satisfied with draws in order to qualify in the quarter-finals and semifinals.

$25,000 Given For Staging Canadian Symposium of Recreation In Mont. '67

OTTAWA. — National Health and Welfare Minister Allan J. MacEachen announced a grant of $25,000 toward the staging of the Canadian Symposium of Recreation. The symposium is to be staged in Montreal in June, 1967.

The symposium with the general theme of "Man and His Leisure" will bring together nearly 2,000 delegates representing every organization or association connected with leisure-time activities of Canadians. It is to be held at the new hotel-convention complex, Place Bonaventure.

The symposium is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada, L'Association Canadienne des Centres de Loisirs and the Recreation Division of the Parks Department of the City of Montreal.

The major portion of the week-long symposium will be devoted to lectures by some of the world's outstanding authorities on recreation, workshops and discussion groups, and demonstrations of methods and techniques.

The grant, under the provisions of the Fitness and Amateur Sport program, was made on the recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Mayor of Wpg. Is Given Honorary Karate Black Belt

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Mayor of Winnipeg, S. Juba was recently presented with an honorary black belt in "karate." He reciprocated by making the giver an honorary citizen of Winnipeg. Presenting the award was a Dr. Olaf F. Simon, who is reputed to be the president of the International Zen Karate Association.

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SPORTS

BOWLING SCORES

PIN BOWLING LEAGUE March 29, 1966.
MEN: Yo Kitagawa 592; Hiro Kawaguchi 523; Harry Hayashi 521; Min Nishino 509.

LADIES: Maki Nishimura 498; Fudge Tanaka 496; Sumi Utsunomiya 478; Jean Akaye 429; Kim Oda 416; Fumi Sasaki 408.

April 5, 1966. MEN: Yo Kitagawa 584; Tosh Iwai 538; Hiro Kawaguchi 515; Tets Seki 513; Goro Kawaguchi 509; Tuck Maruyama 507; Tets Mori 502.

LADIES: Terrie Watanabe 555; Jean Akaye 467; Maki Nishimura 443; Kim Oda 425; Tye Yamamura 424; Fumi Sasaki 404; Eleanor Shirakawa 401.

NISEI 5-PIN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT
Winners, April 24, 1966.

1.	8 Dana & Family League	3626
2.	3 Kaz Kuroda (Sun. Mixed)	3520
3.	16 Howie Kagawa (Sun. Mixed)	3485
4.	7 Dana & Family League	3465
5.	5 Ron Matsumoto (Sun. Mixed)	3386
6.	1 Kaide Shimizu (Sun. Mixed)	3339

Men's High Tripple:
Kaide Shimizu 922; Fred Saito 831.
Men's High Single:
Ken Kobayashi 369; George Yano 336.
Ladies' High Triple:
Mary Ebata 773; Lily Kishita 714.
Ladies' High Single:
Marg Fujimoto 286; Sakaye Goto 272; Mitzi Burrell 272; Ruby Nagakawa 272.

Men's Double:

1.	Kaide Shimizu and Harry Inouye	1622
2.	S. Amemori and R. Matsumoto	1587
3.	B. Terakita and D. Terakita	1561
4.	S. Adachi and G. Fukusaka	1556
5.	John Nagata and Terry Tsuji	1507
6.	Joe Iwata and Joe Oda	1477

Ladies' Double:

1.	R. Nagakawa and E. Ikeda	1426
2.	S. Fukushima and S. Abe	1402
3.	M. Burrell and G. Terakita	1318
4.	T. Sato and M. Ebata	1297
5.	T. Goto and E. Yoshida	1287

6. B. Komatsu and L. Tsuji
7. L. Kishita and T. Nat...
Mixed Doubles:
1. B. Clarke and S. Kobay...
2. S. Fukushima and T. Fuku...
3. L. Katsumi and S. Yos...
4. Y. Higashi and H. K...
5. M. Adachi and S. Adachi
6. L. Tsuji and T. Tsuji
7. I. Amemori and R. Matsumoto

Men's High Aggregate:
Kaide Shimizu 2507; Fred Fuku...
Ladies' High Aggregate:
Mary Ebata 2031; Mitzi Bur...

TORONTO NISEI MAJOR MIXED PIN. Results for April 28th.
LADIES: Alma Wilson 550—2..; Ebata 536—203.
MEN: Ken Izumi 647—234; ... to 632—223; Chuck Getlak ...; Sam Hayashi 608—216; Keith ...—225; Wayne Kumura 5..—2..; ... 572—205; Roger Wright 5..—2..; Kameoka 568—211; Terry Doi ...; Mike Sakura 554—208; Frank K... 551; Dick Kimura 553—227.

LLadies for the play-off ... the 1st 3 games, 2nd set of ... to be rolled May 5th.
1. Mitchel and Ryerson Insu...
2. Yamada Studio
3. Sea Hi
4. Japan Air Lines
5. Saxony Restaurant
6. Doi's Marketeria
Leading in the consolidation ...
1. Sam Hayashi
2. Yuki Kameoka
3. Ginza Cafe
4. Lewis Men's Wear
5. Dundas Union
6. Nikko Garden
7. Lou Myles
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紫忠兵衛

山手樹一郎

（七十六）

『わしに万一のことがあったら、ありのままを奉行所へ訴え出てくれ。それで伊勢崎藩は完全にお取つぶしになる、相原兄妹にもそのおもむきを話して、覚悟してもらつてくれ。たのんだぞ』

『わかりやした。に組の常五郎、きつとあなたの骨はひろわせていただきやす。心おきなく存分におやりなすつて』

常五郎は格子の外へ出てにつこりわらつた。

『紫の旦那あ、おれたちもついてるよう。しつかりたのむぜえ』

弥次馬の中にどなつた奴がいて、そうだ、そうだ、わあつとどよめきたつ。

『来い』

鉄心斎の刀がぎらりと光る。

『行くぞ、忠兵衛』

それに力を得て、陣場もいきおいよく抜刀した。

忠兵衛は無言で抜き合わせ、ぴたりと青眼につける。

陣場のは形ばかり大げさでそう大したことはなさそうだが、さすがに鉄心斎は一場のあるじ、それだけはありそうだ。

が忠兵衛はこれなら勝てると相手の力量が心眼にう

切先をつけて、じっと呼吸を計つている。

その、のしかかつてくるような気魂に圧倒されて、こいつ自分より強そうだとわかると、そこはやとわれている鉄心斎、ぎよつとした顔つきになつた。

そこを忠兵衛見のがす筈はなく、

『えいつ』

さつと青眼の剣を上段に振りかぶつた。

『待つたッ』

青くなつてにげ腰になりながら、叫び聲をあげた。

『なんだ、陣場』

好んで人は切りたくない忠兵衛だから、すつと一足さがつて刀をおろした。

『ここは町中だ。そうだろう、おい、こんなところで刀をふりまわしては近所迷惑だ。武士たる者はみだりに町人に迷惑をかけるもんじやない。大川端へ行こう、そこで堂々と勝負を決る。なあ、後藤、そうだろう。ここではいかん。大川端で勝負をやりなおそう』

陣場鑑は人に口を来かせないよう一人で、がんがん喚きたて、大川端へ行くことを主張する。大川端へ勝負の場所を移すのが目的ではなく、二人掛りでも到底忠兵衛にかないそうもないまぎれになんとか逃げ出そうというのが陣場のねらいらしい。

『よし、陣場のいう通りだ大川端へ出よう。——おい逃げると承知せんぞ』

早くもそれと察した鉄心斎は、ぐいと一つ忠兵衛の方へ大見得を切つておいてぴゆつ、ぴゆつと抜身に素振りをくれながら、もう、さつさと大川端の方へ歩き出す。

『おい、行こう、忠兵衛』

聲をかけておいて、陣場鑑が隙さず後藤の後を追うそつちの方の、人だかりは刀をふりまわされて、わあつと左右に飛び散つた。

逃げるとわかつているから、忠兵衛は黙つて見のがすことにする。そういえば伊勢崎藩からついてきた三人の勤番者たちは、もうとつくに逃げている。勝つても負けても、ぐずぐずしていては藩の名に疵のつく喧嘩だから、これは逃げ出すのが當然だ。

陣場鑑の逃げつぷりがあまり堂々としていたので、ちよつとぽかんとしていた弥次馬どもも、忠兵衛が動かないのを見て、あの奴等は逃げるのかと、初めて氣がつき、

『卑怯だぞう。ここでやれよう』

『逃げるなんて狡いぞう。町内を貸してやるから、遠慮なく斬られちまえよう』

と、口々にからかい出したが、むしろ鉄心斎も陣場鑑も[illegible]しなかつた。

『頭——』

もう、よかろうと見た忠兵衛は、刀を鞘におさめ、そこに立つて呆れている常五郎に目くばせしながら、玄關の方へ歩き出した。

人事消息

■死亡

▲アルダーグローブの志風嘉右衛門氏（七八）は四月十日脳溢血のため死去。十二日夜フレザー・バレー佛教會で生田父子両開教使により葬儀を執行した。

■本社留置郵便

▲中村トシ子宛（發信者は東京、世田ケ谷區の宮島清子）

■移転

▲トロントの辻本音蔵氏は次の如く娘婿堀哲雄氏の所に轉居した。

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御禮

今回トロント市滞在中は各方面の皆様に非常なるお世話になり、感謝に堪えません。茲に略儀ながら紙上を借りて厚くお禮申し上げます。終りに皆様のご幸福とご健康をお祈り申し上げます。

清水隆

トロント市 灰とガーベジ取除き

来る五月二十三日（月）は（ビクトリア・デー、女王誕生日）の公休日につき、トロント市内の灰やガーベジ取り除きは行われません。次の通りになります。

もし月曜がいつもの取除き日であれば、それは火曜日にのばされます。

もし火曜日がいつもの取り除き日である場合、それは水曜日に行なわれます。

芝生やガーデンのちり又はゴミなど道路に捨てないこと。これらは丈夫な容器に入れて取り除き日に出すこと。

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差別條項取除く
移民法の全面的改正に努力中

【モントリオール】ジョン・マーシャン市民權及び移民大臣は去る日曜、モ市で催された自由黨記念大會で、カナダの移民と移民法改正について述べた。

移民サービスの近代化と改組は目下進行中であるただに移民省内の組織構成の變更ばかりでなく、我々は移民方針及び法規等に全面的檢討を加えており、重要變更を議會に提出することになっている。今なお移民法中には差別的條項が殘存しているが、これは歷史的理由にもとずくものであった議会はこれを取り除くことを要請されるであろうと演說しており、更にカナダは民主的社会の精神を反映させ、人種、ヒフの色、信仰の如何にかかわらず移民を受け入れる立場におかされるべきであると訴えた。

マーション大臣はしかし[illegible]し『カナダの社會にとけ込み、生活を營みながら有益な市民になろうとしていない者は本人ばかりでなくカナダのためにならない』としており、刻々と進化していくカナダ社会に移民を受け入れることは使用者の協力なくしてはできない問題であると述べている。

州市民省催し

オ州市民權大臣、ヤレムコ氏は來る十八日夜、特別市民權コートを今回はじめて州議會内に開くと發表したこの特別催しでは市內十七異人種の三十人に市民權が付與されるが、それが終ってから州總督が新市民とその他出席者を總督室で招待することになっている。

日系人大會
東京でひらく

【東京時事通信】海外日系人連絡會は十日午前、カナダ、米國、中南米など約二十ヵ國から日系人代表約三百人が參集し、第七回海外日系人大會を開催したが、會期は四日間。

左藤大阪府知事、三笠宮殿下の挨拶のあと廣田外務省中南米移住局長が海外移住の現狀について說明、午後から移住・經濟部會、文化觀光部会が行なわれ、第一日目を終了した。

十一日は總會、歡迎パーティー。十二日は皇居參觀園遊会。十三日は海上自衞艦訪問等が予定されている。

高齢者を公邸で饗應
龜井總領事が映画をみせて

【モントリオール】當市駐在の龜井總領事は在住の日系高齢者(七十才以上)の無聊を慰める意味で去る五月八日午後五時から一同を公邸に招待し、珍らしい夕食を饗應したのち日本映畫『忠臣藏』を上映して接待した。

當夜出席の高齢者四十有余名は好評の『忠臣藏』を觀賞し、殊に撮影休憩中もそれからそれと出される菓子、果物などを滿喫しながら十分に一夜の歡樂を味わった。因に『忠臣藏』は來る五月二十八日(土)も市在住民一般に公開されるはずで、高齢者のために早目に公開されたのは前例のないことで總領事の厚意と當夜斡旋の勞を執った副領事ら館員諸氏並びに世話した江畑氏に深謝している。

バナビー代表團
今夏クシ路訪問

【バナビー】北海道の釧路市と姉妹都市關係をむすんでいる當市の代表者團が來る八月、釧路市を親善訪問することになっている。クシ路市からは市長ほか一行が先般バナビー市を訪ずれて歓待された。

有名人が共演

ピアニストとして有名なカナダ人、グレン・グールド氏と世界的に有名なバイオリニスト、ユフヂ・メニューヒン氏の二人が來る十八日(水)夜九時半から一時間、シービーシーテレビ番組『フエスタブル』に共演することになっている。

日系の協同投資会社
晩市で第十一回株主總會催す

【晩市】當市日系人協同投資会社の第十一回株主總会がこのほど佛教会堂で行われた。中村理事議長席につき開會を宣し、矢田社長が挨拶、岡野幹事が会務、大堀会計が會計報告を行っていずれも承認したのち、今後の運營について次のことをきめた。

(一)貸出し(岡野氏說明)從前通りを嚴守。會規約違も株買い上げはできないことを再確認。

(二)アパート賣却の件。賣値四万五千弗以下では賣却せず現狀維持。よい買手があれば處理する。

(三)利益配當五%。總積立金六万四千九百十弗、貸出し總額一万四千三百七十五弗、アパートの未拂額四千三百十弗、納金金三千四百二十弗七十一仙。

役員改選の結果は△社長 矢田源一郎△会計 大堀源一△幹事 岡野義男△理事 中村源三郎 番野孫八 數田喜代三 元持留吉

大阪から料理人
ト市に移住

ト市日光ガーデンのコック主任として大阪から十日[illegible](三〇)[illegible]ルトン空港に到着したが、十一日午後、同レストラン經營者門永友次郎氏に伴われて挨拶のため來社したが、山田氏は永年大阪のクリスチャン・センターでコックをしていた人、實兄は牧師で則末牧師とは關西學院で同窓生だったという。山田氏の夫人とベビーさんは今夏渡加の予定。

廣島產ミカン
冷凍輸出へ

【廣島】廣島縣のミカンはクリスマス用として、カナダなどに一部輸出されていたが、途中腐るものなどもあって、あまり評判がよくなかった。このため廣島縣田實農業協同組合では、ミカンを冷凍して輸出することを計畫し、このほど豊田郡本郷町に冷凍施設を作る用地として一万六千三百平方メートルを確保した。

計畫によると四億圓をかけ、六千四百平方メートルの冷凍工場を建て、十五分以内に攝氏零下四十度まで冷凍できる機械を備えつけ一日一〇〇トンぐらいのミカンを冷凍することにしている。

そして冷凍したミカンは專用トラックで神戸まで運んで船積みする計畫で、こうした冷凍ミカンの輸出は日本で初めての試みだという。

●第三回池の坊流生花展は明日曜午後二時から八時までトロント文化会館で。

降誕會法要
五月二十二日

午前十時半 英語話大會
午前十一時 朝の禮拜
午後二時 日本語話大會
午後二時半 法要
講師 サンノゼ別院 北條惠實輪番

トロント佛教會

夫 嘉右エ門(鹿兒島縣出身、七十八才)儀、五年前より心臓病にて自宅に於て養生中の處、醫藥の効なく去る四月十日午前七時半腦溢血のため終に永眠致しましたことを生前厚知の皆樣に謹告申上げます。四月十二日午後八時よりフレザーバレー佛教会に於て生田父子兩開教使司式の下に葬儀執行の節は御多忙中遠路の所多數御会葬の上立派なる御花、過分の御香典を戴きました上に御丁重な弔辭、弔電を賜り存命中は御厚誼御見舞等の御芳志のほど、誠に有難く厚く御禮申上げます。一々參堂御禮申上げるのが本意ですが種々混雜中御尊名御伺いもれもあることと存じ取敢えず紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます。

Bradner Road,
R. R. No. 2,
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喪主 志風 エダ
長男 博德
(妻) 久子
次男 讓治
(妻)テル子
三男 勉
順子
在日 女婿 本坊 鶴吉
幸子
女婿 志風 儀雄
英子
孫 一同
親族 一同
フレザー・バレー佛教会
同 婦人会

[illegible]

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○賣價の半額―『花祭』(安岡章太郎)三、三〇。『情熱』(寺崎浩)二、二五。他十數冊。
○賣價の三割引―『海と毒藥』(遠藤周作)一、八五。『結婚の夜』(有馬頼義)二、六五。他十數冊。
○賣價の二割引―『風の花園』(舟橋聖一)三、〇〇。『人世恐怖圖』(正宗白鳥)三、九〇。他約百冊。
◇賣切れぬうちに至急御注文下さい。特賣書リストは御申し込み次第に送ります。

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虫のよい希望者

東京 露木海蔵

△米国に留學している日本の學生の質が落ちて問題になつている記事がある。昨年は學校にも行かずに過度のアルバイトによる强制送還ぉ相當にあつた。現在米國には約千八百名の日本學生が留學しているが、フルブライト初め、公式の機関で留學しているのは約一割殘りは自費、企業留學、誰れかの保證呼寄留學等。

△一番多いのは名目だけをナンとかつけての留學で現地で留學費用の調達をする連中。學校よりも實社会に學んでいるものが半數以上あつて、これ等を『留學生くずれ』と呼んでいるそうだ。特に日本人獨得の外国語にヨワクそのための『くずれ』も多くなつているという。

△結局は移民官の强制送還に到らぬ前に現地日本人の團体が何かと面倒見たり、援助したりしているが、中には、その好意を當然として旅の恥をかき捨てるものも多く、在住邦人を困らせているという報道もある。

△昨年來、カナダが技術移民を受け入れるとなつてから、關係機関に押し寄せている學生も多い。何かウマイ話しはないかと探している連中が相當目につくし、話しかけられる。

△筆者にも『ご指導』『ご敎示』を乞うという手紙がよく舞い込む。多くは虫のよい話を相談するもので、例えば『私は戦災孤兒で自力で今まで勉强したが、あと外国で勉强したいから、カナダの篤志家を探してほしい』とか。

△私達（複數）は農大生、カナダの農場主から呼寄せてもらいたいから、新聞に書いて募集して下さい、とか。極端なのは『カナダに居る金持ちを敎えて下さい用件は直接に交渉します』というのや、『貴紙に私の旅行記を書くから、滞在中世話をしてくれる人を紹介たのむ』等、昨年來二十通を越している。

△こうした手紙はどこかで私の存在を探りあてて書くことは判つているが、私はそうした相談になる機関が學校か、團体にある筈だからそこで相談しなさいと、カンタンに葉書で返事をすることにしている。勿論内容によつては詳しく返事を書けないものが多い。

△最近持ちかけられた相談に次のようなのがある。『私達は今夏カナダを自轉車で横断する計画です。日本人は各地に散在しているようですから、日本人の宅の好意にすがつて旅費を節約してみたい』と。時には怒りたくなる手紙もあるが賢者の性意もあつて血壓が上らぬよう、柳に風と受け流している。

△最近は簡單な旅行は、手軽に旅券がとれる。米国の方は査証がいるが、カナダは旅行者には査證がいらない。入国は旅券さえあれば入れる。そこでいろいろ考えるのがあの手、この手らしい。米国で食いつめたらカナダに入つてなんとかする考えを口にしていた青年もあつた。

△戦後に成長した若者の中には、他力本願にすがる氣持ちが多い風潮があることを指摘されているが、折角築きあげている在住日系人の信用の足許を拂うような行動を私は冷い目で見ている。

アメリカ村

献身と拒否と（二）

終戦時五百人いた青年團も、今では十三人しかいない。働ける若者は、どんどん村を去つて海を渡る。そして移住者と村 — 彼等と日本のキズナは、日を追つてうすれて行く。

村には、光明寺と龍王神社がある。昭和三年に光明寺が本堂を建てたとき、當時の移住者たちは競つて寄進した。本堂のカベにはいまでも『一、金五十弗』『一、金百弗ケニー田中』といつた寄進者の名前が書きこんである。ドルはタンボのあぜ道までほそうし、公民館である『カナダ館』や、小學校も建てた。

『ミーらがキャナダにいたころはやはり人種差別があつた。そんな中で、心のよりどころは〃大日本帝国の臣民だ〃ということだけだつた。青い目のケトウなんかに負けるもんかと歯をくいしばつた』

『金ができたら、日本に歸るというのが唯一の敎いだつたよ。だから無理しても金を送つた。日本はミーの祖国だからよ』

十三才で父親とカナダへ渡つた一世橋本芳太郎さん（七四）のことばである。

敗戦で、その〃大日本帝國〃はくずれ去つた。戦後の若者は個人的な送金は別として、村への經濟援助はやめた。四年前、三尾小學校が講堂を建てた時、カナダから送られてきた金は、わずかに十五ドル（五千圓）寄付を申しいれたら、『學校などは国が建てるべきものだ。自分たちとは關係ない』という返事であつた。

『自分の村じゃないか。自分の国なのに』と。しかしこうした一世の祖國愛はもはや〃化石〃でしかない。

『今の日本には、彼等をつなぎとめる精神的な魅力がない。村人が三尾に見切りをつけるのはわかるような氣がする』と元三尾村小學校長・奥山隆雄さん（六六）はいう。

5月7日より 日航 大幅運賃値下げ！

皆様の日航が　先日の太平洋線大増便にひきつづき　この度一挙に値下げも断行！皆様の訪日旅行がいっそう便利になりました。まずエコノミー・クラスでは東京までの片道料金を35ドル値下げ。さらに　新しい割引制度も設けました。

〈シーズン割引〉　12月・1月・2月には　片道料金を現在より65ドル値下げ。

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〈グループ割引〉　70名以上の場合　往復料金は一人当たりわずか500ドル。このほかファースト・クラスも大幅に値下げ。IT旅行にもシーズン割引が適用されます。世界一の便数・定評ある機内サービス・大幅値下げの日航太平洋線を　今後とも皆様の訪日旅行にご利用ください。詳しくは旅行代理店または日航営業所へどうぞ。

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日本に「死の灰」多量降下の危険

果實、野菜等使用に重大警告

【東京】中共が今週三度目の核實験を行つたことに對し、日本政府は『世界人類の悲願を無視する行爲であり、中共に對し深い反省を促す』と發表した。自民黨も中共の核實験は日本国民の総意に反するものであるとし、社会黨は遺憾の意を表明した。

一方、日本の科學者は中共の核實験による有毒放射性の物質は日本領土内に前回の二倍以上も降下していると發表、野菜物、果實、飲料水などに對して万全の對策をとるべきだと重大警告した。

日本政府ではすでにこれらの危険に對して善處策を講じており、海上航行中の船舶は毎日甲板を洗うよう、また燈台守は雨水を飲まないようそれぞれ注意を與えている。すでに多くの主婦は果實や野菜物をよく洗つて使つており、ゴルフアーまたは野外活動者は放射性降雨にそなえて傘を持ち歩いている。

中共の三度目の核實験は最初、水素爆彈でないと推定されていたが、その放射性物質の降下が異常なのにもとずき、或は水素爆彈であつたかも知れないとみられるにいたつている。

空中投下の爆發？

米國、政治的インパクト恐れる

【香港】中共の核實験に對する西歐國觀測者の當初的反應は『重大だが、危機ではない』としている。しかし、こんどの核爆彈テストは今までにない强力なものであつたとする意見がきわめて有力で、しかも中共は前二回のテストに行わなかつた航空機より投下爆發させたものと觀測しており、もしそれが事實ならば、中共の核兵器の進歩はめざましいものであることを認めねばなるまいとしている。

米國側では中共の三度目の核實験の及ぼす政治的インパクトを考慮し、實驗日時をほとんど的確に當てた發表を十日前に發表したことを日本側では『正確な手斷』として認めているが、中共の核實験は政治的放射能であるとしている。

中共無視するな

カナダ首相演説

【ニューヨーク】コロンビア大學國際關係校招待の席上、ピアソン首相は『国連は中共加盟をいつまでも棚上げにするわけにはいかない』と今週演説、中共が出している條件で中共の國連加入をむつかしくしているが、しかし中共數億の人民を孤立化して世界平和を保とうとすることは不可能に近いことだ、と訴えた。

ジェット列車 來年運轉

モ市ート市間を僅か三時間で

【モントリオール】このほど日本を訪問、世界に誇る超特急『ひかり』にのつてその乗心地をはじめ、國鐵技術當局者と、このスーパー・エキスプレスについて重要情報を入手してカナダに歸つたカナダ國鐵總裁ドーナルド・ゴードン氏は今週、來年の万国博開催までにトロント・モントリオール間に最高時速百六十哩の超特急列車を就運させると發表した。

ジエツト列車は兩市間三百三十五哩の距離を平均速力百二十哩で走り、三時間宛で往復させようというプラン、一日三往復を予定しているが、今までの列車スピードでは片道六、七時間かかつていたのを昨年からディゼル機關車にかえて四時間五十九分に短縮したが、來年はガス・タービンを使用する新動力で三時間でつなごうというのである。

皇太子ご夫妻お悲しみ…

【東京時事通信】小泉信三氏死去の報は十一日早朝、皇居と東宮御所に報告された。皇居では宿直の田中侍從が直ちに吹上御所の兩陛下にお知らせするとともに皇太子ご夫妻にもお知らせした。小泉氏は毎週火曜日東宮御所をおとずれ、皇太子さまに一般教養關係のお話しを申し上げていた。十日は皇太子さまがフイリピンのロペス副大統領との會食会に出席されたため、いつもと變らず御所をおとずれたが、ご進講は申し上げなかつた。

このため去る四月二十六日、ニューヨーク・タイムスなど外国の新聞、雑誌を持參して國際情勢をお話し申し上げたのが最後となつた。

皇太子ご夫妻は日ごろから小泉氏を慕われて、ときどき私的に小泉邸を訪問されるほどだつただけに、悲しみもひとしおのご様子という。

歸る鮭群の捕獲に就て

米加漁者が激しく對立

【晩市】米加サケ漁者の傳統的共存共栄の幾年かは、カナダ側漁者のいい分を全然聞かない米國側漁者の態度でいまに立ち消えてしまいそうな險惡な形勢にあり紛爭解決はたやすくなさそうである。

カナダ漁者はカナダ西海岸の川で育つたサケが太平洋に出て成長、アラスカ沖から生れ故郷にもどつてくる途中、米國漁者がこのサケ群をごつそり捕獲しているのは不公平であると主張している。カナダとしてはばく大な費用をかけてサケ保護に懸命なのに、大きくなつて戻るサケを取られては堪つたものでないというのである。

ところが米國側では米加合同委で、カナダは米國の傳統的漁業特權を認め、今までも就漁してきた通り、アラスカ沖でサケ取りすることは當然であるとの立場をとつている。

オ州に大冷害

オ州一帯は百年よりの冷寒の春を迎えており、農業はじめ商業界もその影響をうけて大きな打擊である。農家はたがやし播き等が二週間もおくれ、商店の賣上げもぐんと低下している。

中共機擊墜さる

【香港】中共は十一日、五機の米戰鬪機が雲南省に侵入、とび上つて追い返えそうとした中共戰鬪機のうち一機を擊墜したと發表すると共に、米機のかかる好戰的行爲をするどく非難した。

中共側の報道によると米機は折から訓練飛行中の中共機に對し誘導ミサイルを發射して擊墜したので、中共機が挑戰したのち、米機は南西方面に逃避したといつている。

空中戰が展開された地域は北ベトナム國境二十哩北方の雲南省上空であつたとされているが、この空中戰について米國側は發表することを避けている。

この空中戰が中共側が主張する如く事實であれば、ベトナム戰において、米機が中共機を擊墜した最初のことであり、中共はどんな方法で報復してくるか、きわめて注目されているという。

「食い殘すな」と晩市市民に訴う

【晩市】ガベージ取りストでここ數日間、晩市内はガベージが山積して臭氣ふんぷん。市當局では規則を撤回、ガベージの焼きを許可した。新聞評論家は『ゼイタクな晩市々民はガベージにならぬよう餘らず食べてしまえ』と訴えており『世界にはひもじくても食う物もないあわれな人々がたくさんいる』と反省を促がしている。ストは當分つづきそうである。

輸入貨物ご難續き

【横濱時事通信】横濱税關は今週、保税倉庫に保管してある輸入品を一斉檢査したが、その結果、フランスから輸入されたナンバタス十一箱が抜き取られているのを發見した。

横濱港關係で摘發された抜き取り事件は最近激増しており、今年にはいつてからでもすでに十三件、六千万圓にも上るところから横濱税關は事件の本格的な究明に乗り出し、パリの國際列車警察機關にも協力を求めることになつた。

青い目のビヤガール

拂いは客次第のバー

【東京】アイデア時代――お客を集めるのにも趣向が必要だと今週、東京・日比谷に開店したビヤホールと銀座のバーに新戰術が登場した。

『日本人は外国人に弱い』という弱点？をついたのが某ホテルの屋上ビヤガーデン。ユカタを着た外人女性の貫子十數人がテーブルの間を回る。金髪美人に『イカガデスカ』といわれればついピーナッツの一袋も買おうというもの。『ビール日和』も手傳つてか、エレベーター前に行列ができるほどの盛況だつた。

また、あるバーでは『氣が向いただけお金を拂つて下さい』という戰法。ここも、[illegible]のサラリーマンでいっぱい。帰りがけに『本當にいくらでもいいの』と出しかけた金をサイフにしまう客が多いが、經營者は『これが評判になれば、もとは取れる』とつめかける客の盛況に大わらわだつた。

ノミスケは甘いのか、からいのか……。

日本全國一日事故

死傷一、二三五

【東京】十一日からはじまつた春の日本全國交通安全運動にさきがけて、毎日新聞社が協力をあげて九日のまる一日（二十四時間）に全國各地で起つた死亡、重傷、軽傷事故の結果、死者三十二、負傷者は千二百三十五人におよび、ここにはじめて日本全國にわたる一日の交通事故のすべてをとらえた。

Dates and Doings

St. Alban's Discotheque & Refreshments All For 25¢

TORONTO.—The Nisei Anglican Fellowship will hold their first St. Andrew's Discotheque this Saturday evening, May 14th at St. Alban's Church in the basement.

Admission is 25 cents. Yes, you read right! Only 25 cents. And get this — included in this price is free refreshments!

Don't you young swingers miss the biggest bargain of the whole year. Everyone is cordially invited.

N.A.F.

* * *

Trinity Tennis To Hold Grand Opening This Sun.

TORONTO.—Attention Tennis players! The Trinity Tennis Club is having a Grand Opening Day on Sunday, May 15th at 1:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to an afternoon of tennis and refreshments.

Get those muscles limbered up and enjoy the sunshine at the same time. Come out and see if you can still smash, volley and serve, or just lob the ball over the net. The Gathering Place is Trinity Park at Queen and Strachan.

T.T.C.

* * *

Kidokwan Junior Judo Championship At Centre

TORONTO.—The Kidokwan Judo Institute will sponsor the Annual Junior Judo Championship this Saturday, May 14th starting at 1 p.m.

Locale of the tournament is the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, 123 Wynford Drive in Don Mills.

Admission is $1. for adults and 50 cents for children.

Some of the best little judokas, including many J.C. youngsters, will be competing for honors. Bring your son down and show him one aspect of his rich Japanese heritage, judo.

Kidokwan

* * *

Mrs. M. Luther King's Freedom Concert To Be Sat.

TORONTO.—Toronto is welcoming Mrs. Martin Luther King this weekend. Mrs. King arrived at Toronto International Airport on Friday morning at 11 a.m. and was greeted, on behalf of the city, by Mayor Philip Givens at City Hall.

The highlight of her visit will be the presentation of her famous Freedom Concert at Massey Hall this Saturday evening. The concert, excerpts of which have been seen on CBC Television, traces the development of the Civil Rights movement . . . from the momentous days of the Montgomery Bus Boycott to the present day.

The occasion of Mrs. King's visit gives Torontonians an excellent opportunity to share in the cause of justice and human dignity.

Tickets for the concert, sponsored by the Martin Luther King Fund of Toronto, are available at Massey Hall.

* * *

Flower Arrangements & Movie At Centre Sunday

TORONTO.—Distinctive Japanese flower arrangements with all the known varieties of styles — Nageire, Moribana, Shoka (Isshu-Ike, Nishu-Ike, Sanshu-Ike), Koten or traditional Rikka, and Gendai or modern Rikka, will be on display at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre, 123 Wynford Drive, Don Mills this Sunday, May 15, between 2 — 8 p.m., when the Toronto Chapter, Ikenobo Society of Japan, presents its Third Annual Flower Show.

Also presented for the first time in Canada will be the showing of a movie "Ikebana" (in color), produced by the Ikenobo Society and endorsed by the Ministry of Education in Japan.

Japanese Tea with rice crackers are included in the price of admission of $1.00.

Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

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Japanese Master Teaches Women The Art of Cooking

By KENNETH ISHII

TOKYO. — Gyosai Tamura is a master chef who feels women have a lot to learn about cooking. He has set out to teach them in a cooking school he claims is the world's largest.

More than 6000 students flock daily to the classes he holds at his five-story school at Jiyugaoka, a Tokyo suburb.

"In fact, we get so many applicants, we have to turn many away," he says. "We simply cannot accommodate them all."

Tamura divides his students (he takes only women) into three categories.

1. Young women between 20 and 25, unmarried, who consider the ability to cook well an asset in finding a husband.

2. Wives between 35 and 45 whose husbands want more variety in home cooking.

3. Women between 55 and 65 whose children are married and who have taken up cooking as a hobby.

"In the third category," Tamura said, "I have students who commute twice a week by plane from as far away as Osaka (300 miles southeast of Tokyo)."

The Jiyugaoka Cooking School, as it is officially known, offers classes for morning students, afternoon students, and evening students. Classes last two hours and each student attends twice a week. Tuition is 1100 yen (3.05) a month plus about 150 yen (52 cents) for cooking materials and groceries per class.

The basic cooking course takes a year. There also are two courses in advanced cooking, plus a course in professional cooking.

"We teach all kinds of cooking, Japanese, Western, Chinese and so on," Tamura explained.

A staff of 50 teachers and assistants — mostly men — provide instruction. Tamura himself keeps occupied with television commitments and writing cooking columns for newspapers and his own monthly magazine. It sells 25,000 copies.

The idea of starting a cooking class was furthest from Tamura's mind when he left his father's home in the fishing village of Usami, 80 miles southwest of Tokyo, to come to the capital and seek his future. That was in 1933 when Tamura was 16.

"I wanted to be a professional cook and I got jobs in the good restaurants as an apprentice," he recalled. "Those were very feudal days. Apprentices could not start out on their own without special permission from their master. I decided something should be done and organized a union among the apprentices and named it Gyosai."

The two characters that spell Gyosai mean "fish" and "vegetable."

Those are the two main components of Japanese food," Tamura said.

The name stuck.

Two years later, he was drafted into the army. He served as an army cook in China. The idea for a cooking school came to him after the war and he founded it in 1948.

But Tamura does not intend to stop at an enrollment of 6000. "I am making plans to establish branch schools in other cities as soon as I can train enough teachers," he said.

Judging from his already solid reputation, "Mr. Fish and Vegetable" is very likely to succeed.

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Personal Notes Across Canada

Obituaries

SHIKAZE

ALDERGROVE, B.C. — Mr. Kaemon Shikaze, 78, passed away on April 10th, 1966 at his home.

Funeral was held on April 12th at the Fraser Valley Buddhist Church with the Reverends S. Ikuta and K. Ikuta (father and son) officiating.

* * *

MORI

TORONTO. — Mrs. Kaname Mori, beloved wife of the late Kahachi Mori, passed away suddenly at the Toronto East General Hospital on May 7th, 1966.

Funeral service was held on May 10th, 1966 at the Centennial United Church in Toronto with the Rev. M. Norisuye officiating. Interment at Rest Haven Memorial Gardens.

* * *

ISHIWATA

NORTH SURREY, B.C. — Mr. Hishiro Ishiwata passed away on April 29th, 1966 in his 80th year.

He is survived by a daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs G. Ling of North Surrey; a granddaughter, Susan of North Surrey. And other relatives overseas.

Funeral service was held on May 2, 1966 at Avalon Chapel Mortuary in North Surrey, Rev. W. McWilliams and Rev. Kabayama officiating. Cremation.

* * *

NAKASHIMA

MONTREAL. — Katsuji Nakashima of Montreal, formerly of New Westminster, B.C., passed away after a short illness on May 2, 1966. He was 77.

He is survived by two sons, Katsuyuki of Winona Ont., Katsuyoshi of Montreal and a daughter, Mrs. Yuriko Hashimoto of Montreal, and twelve grandchildren.

Births

TORONTO. — Jim and Mary Morita (nee Chiba) are happy to announce the birth of a daughter, Carrie Miki on April 28th, 1966 at St. Michael's Hospital.

A sister for Gail and Glenn.

APPRECIATION

I wish to extend my sincerest appreciation to my many friends and relatives for their kindness during my stay in Toronto.

Your kind hospitality will always be cherished and remembered.

Takashi Shimizu

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J.C. History . . .

(Cont. From Page 1)

skill, unvarying patience and urbanity with which the Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie King, conducted his task did much to sooth the feelings of the outraged Orientals."

The outcome of the Vancouver Riot was the sending of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor, to Japan in order to negotiate a Gentlemen's Agreement based on the United States' Gentlemen's Agreement signed a year earlier:

"Although the existing treaty between Japan and Canada absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part of the Dominion of Canada, yet it is not the intention of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by those stipulations when that would involve disregard of special conditions which may prevail in Canada from time to time."

Ill will towards the Japanese subsided in B.C. during World War I because Japan was an ally of Britain and 197 Canadian Japanese had enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force to France. Besides, manpower was scarce and economic competition had lessened somewhat. But it was when the soldiers returned to B.C. that they saw their province overrun by immigrants from the Orient. "Patriotism" and "Exclusionism" became the watchwords of the day. No less than five resolutions dealing with the Oriental question were passed in the B.C. Legislature in the decade following the war. In 1922 a M.P. from B.C. introduced a resolution in Ottawa—supported by the Opposition—pressing for a more "effective restriction of Oriental immigration." In 1923 the Gentlemen's Agreement was modified from 400 agricultural and domestic helpers per year to 150 with no restrictions on prior residents. But B.C. was still dissatisfied. Five years later the Gentlemen's Agreement was further modified to give Canada virtual control of all Japanese immigrants, and the quota was lessened to 150 per year —whether wives or children. Hence Prime Minister MacKenzie King was enabled to report to Parliament in 1928:

"She (Japan) has given assurance that steps would be taken to terminate the practice of Japanese Canadians sending for so-called 'Picture-Brides,' a means whereby single Japanese males in Canada were able to obtain their wives from Japan in mail-order fashion."

(The Picture-Bride system changed the temporary residence of the Japanese to a bona fide movement with the intention of permanent residence.)

By 1931 there was a total of 22,205 Japanese residing in Canada. Of this figure 18,281 or 82.2% were in the Vancouver area or Vancouver Island, and 95% were concentrated in B.C. If they had been dispersed among the eleven million Canadians at that time, their presence might not have been so conspicuous, but their very concentration was an evidence of a "sinister central control" —so thought the British Columbians. Wrote one critic:

"The concentration of the Japanese in Vancouver and in the satellite towns and villages which comprise its hinterland, along with the rapid growth of their population in these centres, have been material factors in contributing to the stormy career of the Japanese in B.C."

The problem was further heightened by their alarming birthrate—because the majority of the immigrants were of the childbearing age. Tom MacInnes laid this charge in 1927:

"There is a Japanese woman for every Japanese man who wants one and has the wherewithal. As a result there is continuous peaceful penetration, by reason of which the Japanese are breeding themselves into possession of a rich share of the business of B.C."

And the honorary secretary of the White Canada Association, C. E. Hope, claimed that the organization "was formed . . . to try and stem the tide of Orientalism which is gradually overrunning the whole province." A headline in the Vancouver Province, September 1, 1934, ran, "More Than One-Tenth of B.C. Is Asiatic—And There's The Problem." Criticized C. L. Shaw in MacLean's Magazine, April 1, 1937, under the heading, "The Orientals Want To Vote—Asiatic Canadians, With a High Birth-Rate, Are Creating a New Problem for B.C." And the opening statement was: "More than 600 brown-skinned babies are opening their little black eyes for the first time in B.C. every year."

Corollary to the basic growth of the Japanese population in B.C. was their economic expansion. Because they formed a well-organized, efficiently functioning unit in the economic life of the province, industry after industry was invaded until the occupations in which they were engaged jumped from six to sixty during the forty years prior to 1933. Small wonder that C. E. Hope decried:

"The Japanese produce most of the strawberries, and about half of the raspberries (of the province) . . . The Japanese are getting a strong foothold in the Okanagan and have made a fresh start both there and in the Lower Fraser Valley in dairying. . . The Japanese trade licences in white districts of Vancouver increased 30% in two years. . . The situation is steadily growing worse, but it is when one looks into the future that its true seriousness is most apparent."

And Tom MacInnes warned:

"The intellectual young Japanese and Chinese who are born and bred here, and educated by us, will control the mercantile life of Vancouver as much as the Jews control the mercantile life of New York today."

The anti-Japanese movement ran in a cycle. At first, the Japanese competition effected the primary industries: fishing, lumbering and mining, and the railroad. Later, as the Japanese competed in farming and small business, the voice of protest against them shifted to these occupations. Thus it was from the disgruntled opinions and attitudes of an "edged-out" white circle (occupationally) that the anti-Japanese feeling spread to the larger white community— using of course newspapers, meeting and organizations to air their hostility. But from available evidences we can safely conclude that the rest of the Anglo-Canadian community was only mildly adverse to the Japanese problem. About the only friends and sympathizers which the Japanese had at this period were some educators, clergymen and the big financiers and industrialists who were really interested in international trade.

What then did disfranchisement mean for the Japanese in B.C. before the war? Politically, the absence of their names on the voter's list meant that they were excluded from all elections: federal, provincial and municipal; that they were disqualified for offices in all three levels of government; and that they were denied the right of candidacy as a school trustee or a juror. Professionally, they were barred from bar, pharmacy, teaching and others which, de facto, excluded the Orientals from their societies. Occupationally, they were disallowed to work on crown timber leases, to be employed by a government contractor, to obtain licences as hand loggers, to work for municipal and provincial services. In fact;

"The antagonism shown towards this comparatively small group has been so strong that successive governments would have handled the situation with little or no consideration for the feelings of the Japanese in the Province but for the fact that the Dominion Government, on the whole, has been a deterrent to unnecessarily drastic action."

And neither were the Canadian-born, second generation Nisei less discriminated by the racist whites of B.C. Included with the same prejudice of their parents, even the teen-agers began to draw the color line as they moved up into the higher grades. And after high school life for the Nisei became a succession of "closed doors." Since the average Anglo-Canadian could not tell the difference between the Canadian-born Nisei and his immigrant father, the Nisei became just another "Jap" and thus received the same treatment. He just naturally inherited the whole legacy of racial discrimination from his father, and especially when it came to the problem of employment, he felt the full force of the ill will of the white Canadian community. We merely cite two incidents of discrimination against Niseis to support our point:

"There is the case of the Japanese boy in the Kitsilano Boys' Band who on a trip to Victoria was excluded from swimming in the Crystal Pool just because of a difference in color. This is what is known as the 'color-bar' and is bewildering to the rising second generation."

"In certain company towns, race prejudice against the Japanese in British Columbia is much stronger. In Woodfibre, for instance, if a Japanese walks in the 'White town,' he is insulted by all the children, and often by the adults. Japanese employees, Canadian-born or not, are refused admittance to the company tennis courts."

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The Board of Directors of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre wish to acknowledge with thanks the following contributors and pledges generously made to the current fund campaign:

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(Continued from Page 1)

Kadoguchi's Address . . .

The contents of programming should be made consistently high, and in keeping with the aims and objects of the Centre.

It is well, perhaps, to remind ourselves, once again, of these aims as set forth in our constitution and to pursue these aims with steadfastness and determination.

1. To develop and conduct for the community at large, a comprehensive program of guided leisure time through the many forms of art, music and crafts.

2. To make the community aware of the unique qualities of Japanese culture and to cultivate this awarness through its programes and facilities.

3. To co-operate with other organizations and further whenever possible in an active way, those charitable causes which promote the welfare of the entire community and the democratic way of life.

* * *

May I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the community for their support. I firmly believe, that through the "seeds of good will" which have been sown in the past two years, a bountiful harvest will be reaped in the coming years.

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